as politically expedient.

1948-55: Harris becomes Assistant General Counsel to the CIO in 1948, under Arthur Goldberg, who assumed the post of CIO General Counsel following the February, 1948 resignation of previous CIO Counsel Lee Pressman, who was associated with the CIO's Communist Party wing. Goldberg proceeded to run the purging of the CP-linked left unions, with 11 unions expelled in 1949-50. Goldberg was assisted in his purge by the Reuther brothers, and by the newly formed Americans for Democratic Action, which Harris was involved in. During this period, ADA co-founder Hubert Humphrey played a key role in the drafting and implementation of the Smith Act anticommunist law.

During this period, Harris also became a close friend of union-buster Joseph Rauh. He hooked up with Rauh again in the Kennedy Civil Rights era.

1955-60s: Harris continues as AFL-CIO Associate General Counsel after the merger of the two labor federations. AFL-CIO credits him with setting up the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), now a major component of Carter's vote fraud apparatus. While with the AFL-CIO, his specialties were election law and civil rights. He filed several amicus briefs for the AFL-CIO, including one in support of the original "one-man-one-vote" case.

In the 1960s, Harris worked closely with the Kennedy Justice Department, having been part of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights with NAACP head Clarence Mitchell, the Urban League, etc., which drafted the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

1974: Harris helped draft the Federal Elections Campaign Act of 1974, which chartered the FEC. He was "chosen by the Senate Rules Committee to draft the bill" because he was "the best expert in the field," according to AFL-CIO sources.

In dealings with the U.S. Labor Party, Harris has always been openly hostile. When the FEC considered Lyndon LaRouche's application for primary matching funds this February, he was the only FEC commissioner to vote against accepting the USLP nominating procedure as a valid procedure. Since Harris became FEC Chairman in May, 1977, there has been a marked increase in FEC financial warfare and other harassment against the U.S. Labor Party.

FEC Commissioner Niel Staebler (Democrat): Key figure in the post-war red purges in the American Veterans Committee, where he earned a reputation for informing to the FBI. He worked with the Office of Price Administration at the same time as Harris. At various times has served with the Michigan Democratic Party, Kennedy's Commission on Campaign Costs, the Detroit Council on World Affairs (linked to Rockefeller's New York Council on Foreign Relations), the 20th Century Fund, and is currently a member of the Democratic National Committee.

FEC Commissioner Robert Tiernan (Democrat): Rhode Island State Senator, 1961-67, U.S. Congress, 1967-73, chairman of the Fabian Democratic Study Group, set up by Institute for Policy Studies terrorist coordinator Marcus Raskin.

What Is The Twentieth Century Fund?

The Twentieth Century Fund, which bears major culpability for the creation of the Federal Election Commission and related designs to eliminate America's constitutionally-mandated electoral college system of democracy, was first incorporated in Massachusetts in 1919. It was, in the main, a think-tank project of the Rockefeller family. Like the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the Fund's initiators were Edward A. Filene and his associate, Louis Brandeis, the New England representative of Standard Oil's Sullivan and Cromwell law-firm.

The Fund's parent organization, upon which Filene and Brandeis drew for resources and direction, was the Russell Sage Foundation, the original "CIA" institution in the United States which the Rockefellers employed to import and disseminate "Fabian Socialist" intelligence and counterinsurgency policies from Britain, where they had long been used by Sydney and Beatrice Webb and others for London's Rothschild financier circles.

Reflecting this "Fabian" importation and Russell Sage development of "social work," the Twentieth Century Fund's emphasis from its inception has been "Big Brother" forms of social-control and manipulation, alteration or elimination of U.S. laws and constitutional procedures for such 1984 purposes. Throughout its history, the Fund has served as an outlet for Russell Sage

"Fabian" operations, partner in Sage-initiated projects and investigative work, and contracting agent for Russell Sage-devised "community control" social control heresies against the American system of government, law, and economy.

This partnership became critically important after 1929. During the Great Depression, the Fund became one of the most important think tanks involved in preparing and supporting the Rockefeller's "New Deal" under Roosevelt. The Fund's research work, in-house and contracted out, represented thorough-going design and back-up for all of the essential Mussolini-modelled "New Deal" policies, including studies on the nation's debt structure and the vulnerabilities of trade union organizations.

Many of the Fund's currently sitting board members, who devised the FEC plumbers unit, are veterans of that "New Deal" application of Mussolini's corporatism to America

Since World War II, the Twentieth Century Fund's most public exhibitions have all been conducted through the "liberal" Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. In a way that intersects Zbigniew Brzezinski's first attacks on the American Constitutional system at David Rockefeller's behest in this period, the Twentieth

Century Fund in 1968 began undertaking election and voter-reform research, setting up a Commission on Campaign Costs in the Electronic Era (sic).

On the Commission were the former Federal Communications Commission chief Newton Minow, former "New Deal" attorney Tommy "the Cork" Corcoran, who wrote Rockefeller propositions up into Securities Exchange Commission regulations, investment banker Robert Price, and Alexander Heard of the Kennedy Administration Campaign Costs commission and a Ford

Foundation trustee.

The commission's 1969 report, "Voters' Time," was the beginning of related Rockefeller projects which led into the Watergating of the Nixon Administration and related "scandals" culminating in today's FEC. The report proposed public financing of candidates' media use and voter tax check-offs (\$25) for campaign financing purposes.

The proposal resulted in the Revenue Act of 1971. A second commission created under Fund auspices in

Who's Who

Adolph A. Berle, Jr.: chairman, Twentieth Century Fund, 1934-1971; (deceased) personal advisor to the Rockefeller family; former attorney in Louis Brandeis' law firm, Brandeis, Dunbar and Nutter 1916-17; OSS agent under Nelson Rockefeller's Center for Inter-American Affairs, 1940s: member of Fiorello LaGuardia's and FDR's "braintrust"; present at 1961 National Security Council meeting that decided to launch Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba

Peter A. A. Berle: son of A.A. Berle, Jr.; commissioner, New York City Dept. of Environmental Conservation

James Rowe: partner, Corcoran, Youngman and Rowe; FDR "braintruster"

Benjamin V. Cohen: former counsellor to State Dept.; Benjamin Cohen and Corcoran (of James Rowe's law firm) together with John Foster Dulles and Arthur Dean of Standard Oil's Sullivan and Cromwell, wrote the SEC acts of 1933 and 1934, which stymied Morgan banking expansion to the advantage of Rockefeller interests.

Patricia Roberts Harris: partner, Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Kampelman; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; director Chase Manhattan Bank; law partner Sam Harris is a director of Guy de Rothschild's mineral cartel Rio Tinto Zinc; law partner Max Kampelman is Hubert Humphrey's close advisor.

Morris B. Abram: senior partner, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison, the law firm that runs the Fabian Reform Democratic Party in New York City; director, American Jewish Committee.

John Paul Austin: Chairman, Coca Cola Co.; member, Trilateral Commission; "discovered" James Carter; director, Rand Corp.

David E. Lillienthal: former chairman, Tennessee Valley Authority; former chairman, Atomic Energy Commission.

Hodding Carter III: State Department spokes-

Charles V. Hamilton; co-author, Black Power, with Stokely Carmichael.

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.: OSS in 1940s; author, A Thousand Days, history of Kennedy Administration; Kennedy family's personal historian and publicist.

Erwin D. Canham; editor emeritus, Christian Science Monitor.

Jerry Wurf: president, American Federation of State and Municipal Employees; member of Cornell School of Industrial and Labor Relations

Arthur Burns: chairman, Federal Reserve Board.

Shirley Williams, MP: Secretary of Education, British Cabinet; First woman general secretary of the Fabian Society.

OFFICERS

Chairman of the Board, James Rowe Treasurer, Benjamin V. Cohen Secretary, Peter A.A. Berle Director, M.J. Rossant, former editor, New York Times

Investment Advisor, Leo Model: chairman, Shields Model Roland (Rothschild investment bank); director, Compagnie du Nord (Rothschild holding corporation); director, Rio Algom Mines, Ltd. (Rothschild uranium mine in Canada); chairman, St. John del Rey Mining Co. (Rothschild-Hanna mining complex in Brazil)

ATTORNEYS

Burns and Burns 1 Rockefeller Plaza.

Richard Burns: Federal Trade Commission attorney, 1961-63; Twentieth Century Fund attorney, 1967-69

Bruce Burns: Justice Dept., Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of Criminal Division, 1967-71; Treasury Dept., Office of Law Enforcement, 1971-73; Cost of Living Council, 1973-74; Interior Dept., 1974-76 1970 was chaired by Thomas B. Curtis, who was to be the FEC's first chairman in 1971. Its proposals were the same but more so, calling for full disclosure of financing by all Congressional candidates in its report: "Electing Congress: The Financial Dilemma." This too was enacted as law in the Federal Election Commission Act of 1971

Once the Rockefeller group had set its sights on putting Jimmy Carter in the White House (1973), the Twentieth Century Fund's constitution and election-related "reform" output accelerated considerably, ranging the gamut of issues from independent-agency status for the FEC, proposed in the 1975 publication "Political Money: A Strategy for Campaign Financing" authored by University of Wisconsin professor David Adamy, who made in the same proposal and those cited below in Senate testimony; to a proposed repeal of tax check-offs

in favor of total FEC financial control of elections. Then, in the same publication, came the Fund's original public proposal for government institutionalization of the Rockefeller family vote-fraud apparatus that was to put Jimmy Carter in office only a year later: "We propose federally sponsored universal registration for federal elections...such as post card and door to door registration..."

That proposal, of course, would not only presidentialize the southern politician discovered by the Twentieth Century Fund's J. Paul Austin of Coca Cola, and tutored by Trilateral Commission chairman Brzezinski. Once the Rockefeller-puppet Carter regime was installed, the proposal was to be the backbone of the notorious tombstone registration bill Carter introduced in the effort to consolidate an FEC-system in place of the traditional American republican system.

Financial Warfare Costs USLP \$15,000 A Week

An in-depth analysis of two of the U.S. Labor Party's 11 regional organizations shows that of the \$50,000 required each week to meet necessary organizational expenses, \$15,000 — 30 percent — is stolen through plumbers' unit operations. These include dissemination of slanders, pressure on the organization's vendors, threats and intimidation of Labor Party members and supporters and the addition of legal costs to fight such illegal financial harassment in court.

The financial warfare breaks down broadly into three categories of criminal operations: 1) explicit "financial warfare" operations, 2) physical disruption and containment activities which deny U.S. Labor Party organizers their First Amendment rights, and 3) black operations run out of Institute for Policy Studies terrorist networks:

Financial Warfare

Case 19: The Federal Elections Commission June 21 subpoenaed all records of payments made to Niles Realty Company (the landlord for the Labor Party National Headquarters) by the U.S. Labor Party. The following day, Niles notified its tenants, the Labor Party, that an eviction proceeding was about to be filed for non-payment of rent, despite no increase in back rent position. Eviction proceedings were filed June 23 — clearly demonstrating a response to the FEC's "extension of credit-voluntary campaign contribution" provision, which holds vendors "criminally responsible for any outstanding debts.

First Amendment Violations

Case 7: Over the last two to three weeks, several Pittsburgh suburban police departments began a campaign to run Labor Party organizers out of those towns. The pattern and the timing indicated the dissemination of slanders of the party to these police departments — based on current Attorney General's slanderous report identifying the National Caucus of Labor Committees as a "violence-oriented marxist revolutionary organization."

Case 8: Over the past several weeks, local U.S. Labor

Party chapters throughout the State of Michigan have been burdened with approximately 130 tickets for violations of soliciting and similar infractions. Over 30 of these charges have been dismissed in courts of law but the Michigan local chapters continue to receive this type of harassment daily.

Case 9: In Vancouver, B.C. on June 25, Hare Krishna zombies physically attacked two North American Labor Party members, one of the attackers using a hand-made club.

Case 10: A June 29 downtown Chicago Labor Party rally was disrupted by no less than one dozen undercover police officers. When the crowd at the rally objected to police attempts to shut down the rally, police permitted the rally to continue only if the U.S. Labor Party's white paper entitled "The First National Bank of Chicago" was not sold.

Institute for Policy Studies Operations

Case 5: A variety of Institute for Policy Studies-connected "left" journals this week surfaced a slander line on the U.S. Labor Party, identifying the Labor Party as "CIA," "rightists," or "police spies." Such slanders were built around the party's successful mobilization to prevent the environmentalist Clamshell Coalition from carrying out terrorist operations against the Seabrook nuclear energy plant in New Hampshire. The slanders have already provided the context for a June 29 letter from the IPS-linked George Jackson Brigade terrorist gang to the Labor Party in Seattle threatening a campaign of violence and slanders against the Labor Party.

Case 6: On June 29, Congressman Larry McDonald (D-Ga.) inserted a slander of the U.S. Labor Party into the Congressional Record — demonstrating that he and IPS are part of the same harassment campaign documented here. McDonald lied to cite Labor Party involvement in international terrorist activities which he claimed, also involved "unnamed right-wing organizations." McDonald claimed that the U.S. Labor Party is funded by Libya.